

ANDERSONVILLE.
THE WIRZ TRIAL ON SATURDAY.

Interchange of Personalities by Counsel.

The Court Compelled to Interfere.

Evidence Closed on Both Sides.

Mr. Baker Refuses to Sum Up Because Not Allowed Two Weeks for Preparation.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL WEDNESDAY.

WASHINGTON, October 16, 1865.
The record of testimony in the Wirz trial makes 5,000 folio pages, divided into 70 parts, and contains between 300 and 400 objections and rulings of the Court. One hundred and sixty witnesses were examined on both sides, several of whom were individually on the stand two days for examination in chief and cross-examination.
Mr. Baker of the counsel for the defense thought it would take him seven or eight days to properly read this mass of testimony, in addition to the subsequent task of examining all the points of law and fact of all the evidence of the statements of witnesses, the comparison of the different classes of testimony and the writing out of his argument. He insisted on having two full weeks for the performance of this labor, saying it was utterly impossible for him to complete it in a shorter period of time. The Court at first gave him eight days and afterward extended the limit to twelve. But Mr. Baker would take nothing less than two weeks from Monday, and failing in this, he chose to submit the case without argument. Col. Chipman, the Judge Advocate, is already preparing his argument, promising to cover the ground on both sides, and will read it next Wednesday, when, as is usual in such cases, the Court will, with closed doors, proceed to consider and make up their findings in the case before them.

Proceedings on Saturday.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 14, 1865.
The Wirz Military Commission reassembled this morning.
Judge-Advocate Chipman said:—The only evidence against Dr. Mudd was that given by the witness Dilley yesterday, who said he saw the doctor hold the artery in his hand, and then remove his thumb, so that the blood spouted in the face of the assistant operator, for the purpose, as the witness supposed, of making sport. Col. Chipman said he was assured by Dr. Bates—a trustworthy gentleman—that Dr. Mudd was not capable of doing such a heinous act. He did not wish to be the means of attaching blame or injustice to Dilley's testimony. The act referred to might have occurred without any circumstances where the blood was let to flow that the artery might be discovered and taken up. He therefore hoped that Dr. Mudd would not suffer by the statement.
Major Gen. Thomas remarked that he had some little time for surgery, and had frequently seen the blood permitted to flow so that the artery might be discovered.
Judge-Advocate Chipman further remarked that he did not understand it was the purpose of the Court, and certainly it was not his own, to attach blame to any one improperly. He then offered in evidence the consolidated return of the Andersonville prison, dated Sept. 11, 1864, with the view of removing the idea that Capt. Wirz was a cruel man.
Edward Wellington Bonner testified that he belonged to the 1st New York Volunteers, and was a prisoner both at Belle Isle and Andersonville; the latter was the former; the prisoners carried with him from Belle Isle were sick, and some of them died on the way; the ration at Andersonville became smaller as the number of prisoners increased; the bread was bad, burned on the outside and raw within; this was generally the case; the prisoners sometimes ate it, and sometimes threw it away; the swamp was improved after he arrived there by digging; there were comforts and conveniences for the first two or three months, the men making pig boughs and erecting tents for themselves; the swamp was then cleared, and some of the men dug the hundreds on the north side had been counted; they were dismissed to their quarters, but instead of proceeding to their quarters, the consequence was the ration was stopped, until the count could be made correctly; otherwise from 1,500 to 2,000 more rations would have been required; Capt. Wirz said to these who spoke to him on the subject, "You know why I stopped the rations, and I was obliged to do it; the ration was gone, and I was obliged to stop it; the day before, witnesses never heard of Capt. Wirz sending prisoners; Capt. Wirz appealed to the prisoners to help enlarge the stockade, saying he wanted to give them ten dollars for each foot cut.
The Court then proceeded to read some remarks made to which Col. Chipman replied that counsel had assumed as a fact that was not true.
Mr. Baker said if the record did not show the fact as he stated it, he would not ask another question.
Col. Chipman replied that the burden was on counsel to show it.
Mr. Baker said the Government had refused to subpoena Major Bonner to prove certain facts.
Col. Chipman characterized the statement as false and said that he had no objection to subpoenaing Major Bonner for the defendant in this case.
Major Gen. Wallace:—This controversy must not go on further. Let it have an end.
Major Gen. Wallace:—The explanation has gone far enough. Proceed with your examination.
Mr. Baker:—I will correct the statement outside.
Gen. Wallace:—Obey the order of the Court, or else you will be in contempt.
Mr. Baker:—I will not have an assertion made, and not be allowed to correct it.
Gen. Wallace:—Take your seat, or we will have you removed.
Mr. Baker:—Is it right to ask the Court a question?
Gen. Wallace:—One or two, and you will have your taken out of the Court. This shall be done if you do not take your seat.
Mr. Baker then resumed his seat.
Gen. Wallace:—I ask the Court a question.
Gen. Wallace:—Ask the question of the witness.
Mr. Baker:—I will correct it outside.
Col. Chipman:—I must not on any occasion, and at no time.
Major Gen. Wallace:—If this continues, I will have to take the Court.
Major Gen. Wallace:—I second the motion. This cannot be tolerated, if he continues, he must and shall be ejected.
Gen. Wallace to Mr. Baker:—Your course is becoming intolerable. Do you wish to proceed with the witness?
Mr. Baker:—I have the same privilege the Government has.
Gen. Wallace:—You have been directed to go on with the examination of witnesses; otherwise, you must leave.
Mr. Baker:—I do not disobey the order of the Court.
The witness was ejected, and the examination was resumed.
Witness said he was one of a delegation of six prisoners appointed to come to Washington and present a petition to the United States authorities for an exchange of prisoners. Gen. Winfield and Capt. Wirz accompanied them to the city.
Col. Chipman objected, saying there was no evidence to show that the original petition ever reached the United States authorities, or of its having been destroyed, and indeed there was no evidence to show the paper was ever in the hands of the Government, or that it reached the Government property in any manner, there is not sufficient proof of the original paper as to justify the introduction

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EUROPE.

FIVE DAYS LATER NEWS.

Meeting of Holders of American Securities.

The List of Confederate Bondholders.

Protests from Mr. Gladstone, the Editors of The Times and Post.

FENIAN ARRESTS.

Interview Between Bismarck and Louis Napoleon.

FROM WASHINGTON.

CLOTHING FOR THE FREEDMEN.

FINANCIAL.

PARDONS.

PERSONAL.

MILITARY PERSONAL.

A MINUTEMAN ROTT—ONE MAN KILLED.

MAJOR COMMANDER.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

MUSTERING OUT.

LAND OFFICE STATISTICS.

PRIZES.

LOUISIANA.

Return North of a Special Government Agent—His Reported Opinion of the Freedmen's Bureau—Registration of Vectors in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Saturday, Oct. 14, 1865.

Release of Messrs. Stephens and Reagan.

THE CONVENTION OF THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

Thanksgiving for the Abolition of Slavery—The Convention Forbid It—Exciting Debate—Place of Next Meeting—The Military Canon—Printing Bishop Stevens's Sermon.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 14, 1865.

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THE CONVENTION OF THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

THE "REBEL" "ACCIDENTS."

Terrible Steamer Disaster in California.

Twenty-two Whites and Thirty-two Chinese Killed.

THIRTY-TWO WHITES WOUNDED.

Railroad Slaughter in Pennsylvania.

The Death of Nine Persons Caused by a Broken Axle.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Oct. 13, 1865.

The steamer *Yosemite* burst her boiler at Riverside, on her downward trip from Sacramento, last night. The upper works forward were completely wrecked. Thirteen persons are known to be killed, 40 or 50 wounded, and others are missing.

Among the killed are J. H. Myers, J. M. Pallen, Wm. C. Stephens, John M. J. and Mr. Washburn, and others. The steamer was owned by the Central Pacific Railroad; Southern of the British North American Bank; G. W. Sutton, State Senator from Amador County; Charles Lewis Smith and Wm. Rogers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Oct. 14, 1865.

The loss of life by the explosion of the boiler of the steamer *Yosemite* proves greater than at first reported. Twenty-two whites and 32 Chinese were killed and 42 whites wounded.

South of the explosion of the boiler are James H. Barnes of New-Hampshire; Henry M. Dakin of New-York; Louis Lillie (a brother in Wisconsin); C. C. Jackson of San Francisco; G. L. Smith of Boston.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Saturday, Oct. 14, 1865.

An accident happened to the day express train going east, between here and Lancaster, this afternoon. Four cars were thrown from the track. 23 persons were killed and two slightly injured. The only one of the dead recognized up to this time is the wife of J. P. Barr, ex-Governor of Pittsburgh. The accident was occasioned by a broken rail.

LANCASTER, Pa., Oct. 15, 1865.

The following is a list of the killed by the accident yesterday on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near this place:

Mr. Barr, wife of James P. Barr, of Pittsburgh; Sarah Willet of New-Cumberland, Pa.; Col. Butler and wife of Lewistown, Pa.; W. H. Butler, clerk in the Surveyor-General's office of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Gratta of Getta of Milwaukee; one lady unknown, two girls, 10 and 15 years old, unknown.

The bodies of those identified have been sent home to their friends.

James P. Barr, killed, was the wife of the Hon. James P. Barr of Pittsburgh, Surveyor-General of Pennsylvania.

Col. William Butler, killed, was whisky-inspector at Philadelphia.

Three children who were with Mrs. Gratta state that their father died in the South, and that they were to visit an aunt in Philadelphia, whose name they did not know.

Three females (a mother and two daughters), dead, supposed to be recently from California, have not yet been recognized. One of the girls appears to be about 15 years old, the other about nine.

All the bodies except that of Mrs. Gratta and three children, which have not been identified, have been sent to their relatives.

The train was on schedule time and running at the rate of 15 miles an hour at the time of the accident, which appears to have been an unavoidable occurrence, was the cause of the accident.

Officers of the Company appear to have been remitting in their efforts to relieve the wounded, and endeavoring to identify the dead. The conductor of the Company has also been prominently active in helping to identify the unfortunate dead.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15, 1865.

A dispatch from Lancaster, Pa., containing explanation of the cause of the railroad accident yesterday.

Yesterday afternoon, as the day express train going East on the Pennsylvania Railroad was within four miles of this city, an axle of the third passenger car broke, part of which struck the bottom of the car near the front end and tore out a part of the bottom, precipitating the occupants of three seats on each side to the ground, and they were killed or injured. A car full of troops and persons were killed outright, and another died some hours afterward.

CALIFORNIA.

Another Earthquake in Santa Clara Valley—It is as Severe as its Predecessor—Commercial Intelligence.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Oct. 13, 1865.

The ship *Orion* has sailed for Boston.